

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Fast Germany

DATE DISTR. 13 April 1955

SUBJECT Development Work on Sonic Depth Finders  
and EchographsNO. OF PAGES **2**PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1

DATE OF  
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793  
AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEL-  
ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON  
IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. In early December 1954, the Wissenschaftlich-Technische Buero fuer Geraetebau (Scientific-Technical Bureau for Apparatus Construction) (WTBG) informed the Amt fuer Wasserwirtschaft (Office for Hydraulic Engineering) concerning the status of development work on sonic depth finders and echographs in the GDR. [ ] the Koepenick radio engineering plant was manufacturing sonic depth finders and echographs working on a frequency of 30 kilocycles per second and designed for depths beginning at 100 meters. The accuracy of these sets is not very great and they are not suited for continuous operations. A shallow water sonic depth finder for measuring ranges up to 5 and 10 meters and a frequency of 50 kilocycles per second was also being built.
2. In 1951, WTBG developed a sonic depth finder suited for depths to 10,000 meters for the USSR. This set was, however, rejected because it was not accurate enough. In late 1954, WTBG worked on the designs for an echograph suited for measurements in the 0 to 25-meter, 20 to 45 meter, 0 to 100-meter, 80 to 180-meter, 0 to 50-meter, and 40 to 90-meter ranges. This set was to be capable of seven soundings per second. Its development was to be based on the echograph produced by the firm of Fahrenholz in Kiel. In October 1954, this firm furnished to the GDR Hydrological Service an echograph which had a measuring range of up to 28 meters and which was absolutely exact in its measurements.
3. The Sea Hydrographic Service in Berlin-Friedrichshagen developed a set fitted with measuring ranges from 1 to 100 meters, 1 to 1,000 meters, and 1 to 10,000 meters. The set proved, however, little suited for measuring purposes.

25X1

25X1

1. [ ] Comment: Dr. Siegfried Fahrenholz, Physiker, EchoLot- u. HF-Labor, Clausewitzstr. 15, Kiel.

25X1

## CLASSIFICATION

STATE	x	NAVY	#	x	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION	BFC	x	ORR	Ev	x	OSI	Ev	x
ARMY	#	x	AIR	x	FBI										

25X1

**Page Denied**

CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 13 April 1955

SUBJECT Development Work on Sonic Depth Finders  
and Echographs

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLST  
(LISTED BELOW)

25X1

DATE OF  
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
OF THE UNITED STATES. WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793  
AND 794, OF THE U. S. CODE, AS AMENDED, ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVEAL-  
ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON  
IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF THIS PROHIBITION

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

25X1

1. In early December 1954, the Wissenschaftlich-Technische Bureau fuer Gerastebau (Scientific-Technical Bureau for Apparatus Construction) (WTBG) informed the Amt fuer Wasserwirtschaft (Office for Hydraulic Engineering) concerning the status of development work on sonic depth finders and echographs in the GDR. The Koeppenick radio engineering plant was manufacturing sonic depth finders and echographs working on a frequency of 30 kilocycles per second and designed for depths beginning at 100 meters. The accuracy of these sets is not very great and they are not suited for continuous operations. A shallow water sonic depth finder for measuring ranges up to 5 and 10 meters and a frequency of 50 kilocycles per second was also being built.
2. In 1951, WTBG developed a sonic depth finder suited for depths to 10,000 meters for the USSR. This set was, however, rejected because it was not accurate enough. In late 1954, WTBG worked on the designs for an echograph suited for measurements in the 0 to 25-meter, 20 to 45 meter, 0 to 100-meter, 80 to 180-meter, 0 to 50-meter, and 40 to 90-meter ranges. This set was to be capable of seven soundings per second. Its development was to be based on the echograph produced by the firm of Fahrenholz in Kiel. In October 1954, this firm furnished to the GDR Hydrological Service an echograph which had a measuring range of up to 28 meters and which was absolutely exact in its measurements.
3. The Sea Hydrographic Service in Berlin-Friedrichshagen developed a set fitted with measuring ranges from 1 to 100 meters, 1 to 1,000 meters, and 1 to 10,000 meters. The set proved, however, little suited for measuring purposes.

25X1

1. Comment: Dr. Siegfried Fahrenholz, Physiker, Echolot- u. HF-Labor, Clausewitzstr. 15, Kiel.

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T

CLASSIFICATION

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION	BFC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ORR Ev	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OSI Ev	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI								

25X1

25X1

**Page Denied**